Business Notices.

THE SAFE CONTROVERSY.

No. 337 BROADWAY, New York, Saturday, July 3, 1855.

Lewis Little, esq.—Bear Sir. As you profess to be very actious to test the interproof qualities of your Gast-Irox Sale with our Sheet Iron Alum Patent Sale, we will afford you an opportunity.

portunity.

Piease appoint a Committee, selected entirely from your own friends, and when requested, we will hand them a list of our fishes that have been in use, one or more years; from it they shall select one for a trial, with the underreanding that you found in with a similar list of your Safes, from which we shall make a selection. The Committee shall then take charge of the two Barbs and test their fire proof qualities in the most public manner possible.

we have and test their fire proof qualities in the most pushe measure possible.

Bhould this proposition not be entirely satisfactory to you—and it may not, as we are informed that you prosend having recently made great improvements, which we are willing you should have all the advantage of—we would sagnest that each party shall all the advantage of—we would sagnest that each party shall all the advantage of—we would sagnest that each party shall all the advantage of—we would sagnest have each presence of the Gemmittee, making out that it is filled in accordance with their respective Letters Patent, and that it is such as they now furnish the public. The affes to be tested to be of equal thick measurements and the property of the present of the same as early a day as possible for the tital.

Yours, very respectfully,
YALENTINE & BUYLER,
Manufacturers of the Alum Patent Safe,
No. 3:7 Broadway.

The above is a copy of a challenge sent to Mr. Lillie's agent in this city, but as he did not accept it, we forwarded it to Mr. Lillie, and have this day received the following reply:

They, July 15, 1852.

Mesers. Valentine & Butler.—Gentleme: Your communication is before me. To insure my notice, your proposition must be made in the usual way through the Press.

Respectfully yours,

Until the receipt of this letter from Mr. Lillie we were not aware that in order to have a trial of Safes it was necessary to communicate through the Press. The public is only interested in the result of a trial, and not to leadthy controversies.

Our challenge is stil open for Mr Lillie's acceptance—but determined not to be involved in a tedious controversy we shall take no notice of any reply unless it is substantially an acceptance of our proposition. That it is a perfectly fair one all disinterested parties must admit.

VALENTIME & BUTLER. VALENTINE & BUTLER.

FOR BEAUTY of TYPOGRAPHY, NEATNESS and THE NEW YORK MERCURY,

ready for delivery
Tills MORNING.
Stands unrivaled. As a paper for the home circle or the boudoir,
it has no equal, and contains more reading than any two of the
most wides/read weekly journais. Price 4 cents.

SINGER'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE POR SINGER'S IMPROVED SEWING BLACHIEL CALL MARUPACTURING PURPOSES.—To ascertain the immense superiority of Singer's machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or machanic who uses one. Send for a copy of Singer & Co.'s Guzette, which will be supplied gratis. It give full information on the subject.

I. M. Stroer & Co.,
No. 458 Broadway, Ngw-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD, VARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPRESS.
Depot, No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

GAUTION.—I am informed that my patent of Sopt 19, 1845, for IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING MACHINES IS extensively infringed, and especially in this city and vicinity. This is to notify all such persons to desist from further infringement without delay, or they will be dealt with according to law.

E. HOWE, JR., No. 447 Broome-st., N. T.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Gleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.

so, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfut

BRANDRETH'S PILLS "come home to men' business and bosoms; 'for how can we be successful in our business without he sith, and who will protect or love our dear chirren so well as we! They open and refuse from all foulness the blood is thus purified, and pain and stokness busined. Sold at 25 conts, old style—13 cents, sugar-coated—at No. 294 Canal-at, No. 226 Bowery, and No. 221 Hudson at, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES. —Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is at 10. 23 Broadway. Twelve private rooms supressly for the agui-mation of his famous HARR DVS, the best extant. BATCHELON'S Wise and TOUPERS have improvements over all others; this is the mally slace where these things are groperly understood and made.

New Hork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of anonymeus Communications.
over in internated for insertion must be authorated to mame and address of the writer—not necessarily for idea, but as a guaranty of his good faith.
seamon undertake to return rejected Gesmunication.

ments for THE WESHLY TRIBUNE of this week must be handed in early to-day. Price, \$1 a

The mails for Europe by the Cunard steamship Africa will close to-day at 114 o'clock.

From Utah we learn that Gen. Johnston entered Great Salt Lake City on the 26th ult. The Mormons had been invited to return to their homes, ot were still at Provo.

FROM EUROPE, the steamship North Star, which arrived here yesterday, brings impor-tant intelligence. A third attempt to lay the Atlantic cable having proved unsuccessful, the Niagara had returned to Queenstown, where the Agamemnon was expected to join her. On the first trial some five miles of cable were paid out, the second trial eighty miles, and on the third not far from two hundred and fifty miles. About five hundred miles were lost. There may possibly be another trial this season. Parliament was engaged with the Oaths and India bills. The Fourth of July was duly celebrated by the Americans in London. The news from the Continent is of no great importance, but there is interesting miscellar intelligence. Cotton had improved; breadstuffs remained steady; Consols closed at 954@95\$.

The Atlantic Telegraph is a failure. The result almost universally predicted, after the experiments in the Bay of Biscay, had taken place. Having made three fruitless attempts in mid-ocean, and having lost in all something less than four hundred miles of the cable, the Niagara and her tender have gone back to Queenstown, where at the last advices, the other two ships of the squadron were hourly expected.

That the attempt to lay a telegraph wire beneath the waters of the Atlantic will never be successful, would be a rash assertion; but it is safe to say that it cannot be accomplished with the machinery for paying out, or with the mode of stowing the cable employed by the present expedition. This machinery, as we pointed out after the failure of 1857, is totally inadequate, and from the very necessity of the case can hardly fail to break the cable which it is intended to secure; while the mode of stowing appears, from the present experience, to be sure to produce kinks in the cable, and thus to lead to its breaking, or to the interruption of the electric current otherwise. These difficulties must be obviated before the work can be undertaken with any chance of a favorable issue of the enterprise; and when they are disposed of, it is by no means certain that others equally as formidable will not rise in their place. It does not appear for instance, to be yet perfectly clear that messages can be sent over such a length of wire submerged in such a depth of water, with the necessary speed

We do not wish to add, by any words of ours, to the mortification inseparable from such a disaster. We desire to render full justice to the generous courage and devotion which have been displayed in this great undertaking. But, at the same time, it is our duty in such a case to lay the truth before the public; and this truth, so far as we can understand it, is that never was any enterprise of any magnitude set on foot with less forethought or atudy concerning the means of attaining the desired ends. With a whole year intervening between the attempt of 1857 and that of 1858, the Directom made no experiments whatever until the cable had been put on board the ships for the decisive trial. Then these ships were sent into the Bay of Biscay. and a few days were occupied in experimenting. The facts established were of the most discouraging

or certainty.

character. It was proved that the cable could not be laid in the ocean without an almost impossible concurrence of favoring circumstances; but there was now no time to engage in further investigations or to invent new methods of doing the work. The year that had been lost could not be regsined, and the ships sailed for their rendezvous-certain to

return as they have now returned. If the bold capitalists who have carried this undertaking so far shall persist in it, notwithstanding the heavy losses they have incurred, we may safely presume that they will conduct their affairs henceforth with more of wisdom and less of recklessness; that they will call to their aid all that science and ingenuity can devise to remove every obstacle in their way, and that they will make their preliminary experiments in a less public and expensive manner than that which they have now concluded. Meanwhile those enthusiastic speculators who propose a line by way of Greenland and the North Atlantic, or by way of Oregon and Siberia, can elaborate their plans and fill up the capital stock of their companies; for, by one way or another, the telegraph must be made.

The war in India is gradually passing into that stage of desultory guerrilla warfare, to which, more than once, we have pointed as its next impending and most dangerous phase of development. The insurgent armies, after their sucoccaive defeats in pitched battles, and in the defense of towns and entrenched camps, gradually dissolve into smaller bodies of from two to six or eight thousand men, acting, to a certain degree, independently of each other, but always ready to unite for a short expedition against any British detachment which may be surprised singly. The abandonment of Bareilly without a blow, after having drawn the active field force of Sir C. Campbell some eighty miles away from Lucknow, was the turning point. in this respect, for the main army of the insurgents; the abandonment of Calpee had the same significance for the second great body of natives. In either case, the last defensible central base of operations was given up, and the warfare of an army thereby becoming impossible, the insurgents made eccentric retreats by separating into smaller bodies. These movable columns require ne large town for a central base of operations. They can find means of existence, of re-equipment, and of recruitment in the various districts in which they move; and a small town or a large village as a center of reorganization may be as valuable to each of them as Delhi, Lucknow, or Calpee to the larger armies. By this change, the war loses much of its interest; the movements of the various columns of insurgents cannot be followed up in detail and appear confused in the accounts; the eperations of the British commanders, to a great extent, escape criticism, from the unavoidable obscurity enveloping the premises on which they are based; success or failure remain the only criterion, and they are certainly of all the most deceitful.

This uncertainty respecting the movements of the natives is already very great. After the taking of Lucknow, they retreated eccentrically—some south-east, some north-east, some north-west. The latter were the stronger body, and were followed by Campbell into Robilcund. They had concentrated and re-formed at Bareilly; but when the British came up, they abandoned the place without resistance, and again retreated in different directions. Particulars of these different lines of retreat are not known. We only know that a portion went toward the hills on the frontiers of Nepaul, while one or more columns appear to have marched in the opposite direction, toward the Ganges and the Doab (the country between the Ganges and the Jumna). No sooner, however, had Campbell occupied Bareilly, than the insurgents, who had retreated in an easterly direction, effected a junction with some bodies on the Oude frontier and fell upon Shabjehanpore, where a small British garrison had been left; while further insurgent columns were hastening in that direction. Fortunately for the garrison, Brigadier Jones arrived with reenforcements as early as the 11th of May, and defeated the natives; but they, too, were re-enforced by the columns concentrating on Shabjehanpore, gain invested the town on the 15th. day, Campbell, leaving a garrison in Bareilly, marched to its relief; but it was not before the 24th of May that he attacked them and drove them back, the various columns of insurgents which had cooperated in this maneuver again dispersing in dif-

ferent directions. While Campbell was thus engaged on the frontiers of Rohileund, Gen. Hope Grant marched his troops backward and forward in the South of Oude, without any result, except losses to his own force by fatigue under an Indian Summer's sun. The insurgents were too quick for him. They were everywhere but where he happened to look for them, and when he expected to find them in front, they had long since again gained his rear. Lower down the Ganges, Gen. Lugard was occupied with a chase after a similar shadow in the district between Dinapore, Jugdispore and Buxar. The natives kept him constantly on the move, and, after drawing him away from Jugdespore, all at once fell upon the garrison of that place. Lugard returned, and a telegram reports his having gained a victory on the 26th. The identity of the tactice of these insurgents with those of the Oude and Rohilcund columns is evident. The victory gained by Lugard will, however, scarcely be of much importance. Such bands can afford to be beaten a good many times before they become demoralized

Thus, by the middle of May, the whole insurgent force of Northern India had given up warfare on a large scale, with the exception of the army of Calpee. This force, in a comparatively short time. had organized in that town a complete center of operations; they had provisions, powder and other tores in profusion, plenty of guns, and even founderies and musket manufactories. Though within 25 miles of Cawapore, Campbell had left them un molested; he merely observed them by a force on the Doab or western side of the Jumna. Generals Rose and Whitlock had been on the march to Calpee for a long while: at last Rose arrived, and defeated the insurgents in a series of engagements in front of Calpee. The observing force on the other side of the Jumpa, in the mean time, had shelled the town and fort, and suddenly the insurgents evacuated both, breaking up this their last large army into independent columns. The roads taken by them are not at all clear, from the accounts received; we only know that some have gone into the Doab, and others toward Gwalior.

Thus the whole district from the Himalaya te the Bihar and Vindhya mountains, and from Gwalior and Delhi to Joruckpore and Dinapore, is swarming with active insurgent bands, organized to a certain degree by the experience of a twelve months war, and encouraged, amid a number of defeats, by the indicisive character of each, and by the small advantages gained by the British. It is true, in their wake. Bishop Payne of the Episcopal

all their strongholds and centers of operations have been taken from them; the greater portion of their stores and artiflery are lost; the important towns are all in the hands of their enemies. But on the other hand, the British, in all this vast district, hold nothing but the towns, and of the open country, nothing but the spot where their movable columns happen to stand; they are compelled to chase their nimble enemies without any hope of attaining them; and they are under the necessity of entering upon this harrassing mode of warfare at the very deadlest season of the year. The native Indian can stand the mid-day heat of his Summer with comparative comfort, while mere exposure to the rays of the sun is almost certain death to the European; he can march forty miles in such a season, where ten break down his northern opponent; to him even the hot rains and swampy jungles are comparatively innocuous, while dysentery, cholers, and ague follow every exertion made by Europeans in the rainy season or in swampy neighborhoods. We are without detailed accounts of the sanitary condition of the British army: but from the comparative numbers of those struck by the sun and those hit by the enemy is Gen. Rose's army, from the report that the garrison of Lucknow is sickly, that the 38th regiment arrived last Autumn above 1,000 strong, now scarcely numbers 550, and from other indications we may draw the conclusion that the Summer's heat, during April and May, has done its work among the newly-imported men and lade who have replaced the bronzed old Indian soldiers of last year's campaign. With the men Campbell has, he cannot undertake the forced marches of Havelock nor a siege during the rainy season like that of Delhi. And although the British Government are again sending off strong re-enforcements, it is doubtful whether they will be sufficient to replace the wear and tear of this Summer's campaign sgainst an enemy who declines to fight the British except on terms most favorable to himself.

The insurgent warfare now begins to take the character of that of the Bedouins of Algeria against the French; with the difference that the Hindoos are far from being so fanatical, and that they are not a nation of horsemen. This latter is important in a flat country of immense extent There are plenty of Mohammedans among them who would make good irregular cavalry; still the principal cavalry nations of India have not joined the insurrection so far. The strength of their army is in the infantry, and that arm being unfit to meet the Erglish in the field, becomes a drag in guerilla warfare in the plain; for in such a country the sinew of desultory warfare is irregular cavalry. How far this want may be remedied during the compulsory holiday the English will have to take during the rains, we shall see. This holiday will, altogether, give the natives an opportunity of reorganizing and recruiting their forces. Beside the organization of cavalry, there are two more points of importance. As soon as the cold weather sets in, guerilla warfare alone will not do. Centers of operation, stores, artillery, intreached camps or towns, are required to keep the British busy until the cold season is over; otherwise the guerilla warfare might be extinguished before the next Summer gives it fresh life. Gwalior appears to be, among others, a favorable point, if the insurgents have really got hold of it. Secondly, the fate of the insurrection is dependent upon its being able to expand. If the dispersed columns cannot manage to cross from Robilcund into Rejpootana and the Mahratta country; if the movement remains confined to the northern central district, then, no doubt, the next Winter

will suffice to disperse the bands, and to turn them

into dacoits, which will soon be more hateful to the

inhabitants than even the palefaced invaders. The surest way to put a stop to the slave-trade is by the expansion of legitimate commerce with the sheres of Africa. The sums of money now expended on ships of war, on the Slave Coast, would, if used in founding civilized communities there, immeasurably expand the trade and manufactures of Great Britain and the United States. This is not a Utopian idea, but one eminently of the age. From recent accounts of African explorers, the conjectures as to the existence of semicivilized tribes in the interior have proved frue. The inhabitants of the Egba and Yoruba countries, situated west of the Niger, have advanced to a considerable degree of skill in the arts. They are workers in iron and in gold, and possessed of much ingenuity in various manufactures. Cotton-weaving is a prominent employment. Smiths, carpenters, leather-dressers, saddlers, cotton-spinners, dyers, barbers, and many other mechanics, manifest not a little skill for a semi-civilized people. In their towns, thousands of traders and merchants assem ble, and an aspect of civilization is presented, unlooked for from our previous knowledge of the tribes of the sea-coast. Abbeokuta, a city about fifty miles from the coast, contains nearly 100,000 inhabitants; its walls are fifteen miles in circuit. There are thirty or forty other towns in that region, with populations varying from 20,000 to 100,000 The inhabitants dress in semi-civilized style, and thousands read and write Arabic.

Now let us consider what would be the effect upon commerce and manufactures, could the entire trade of Central Africa be opened direct by steamers ascending the rivers. There are no less than thirty or forty millions of people who depend for their supplies upon the caravan traders, who now perform their slow journeys through the elevated plateau which consti tutes Central Africa. The native productions are brought to the towns principally by carriers, as vehicles are wanting. The trade is chiefly limited to the native demands, since there is no great thoroughfare open to the coast; but even now thousands of traders gather at their markets, where immense quantities of various productions are offered for sale. If the supply was stimulated by an increasing demand, there is an absolute certainty that an immense export as well as import trade would at once spring up. The people are very industrious, and there are no vagrants to be seen. Cotton can be raised to any extent, and palm oil supplied in any quantity, beside indigo, coffee, ivory, camwood, peanute, dyewoods, and the various tropical productions. There is a growing demand for American and British manufactures. Guns, gunpowder, flints, knives, needles, swords paper, imported cloths, calico, shirtings, velvets &c. are among the articles for sale at these interior markets, and, as commerce increases, so will their sale increase. If we will receive their productions, they will in return afford valuable markets for our manufactures. Our hardware, cotton and fancy articles would find a steady and growing demand in Central Africa. Although it is but six years since the principal mission stations were founded, jet a lucrative trade has already followed Church reports that "the prosperity of Abbeckuta, " in a temporal point of view, is very considerable. Great activity exists in every department, and prices of labor and produce are enhanced one hundred per cent. during the past two years. There is a great abundance of the necessaries of life, and much is exported to Lagor and other places. In a commercial point of view, Abbeokuta is growing in importance, not so much on account of its good palm oil as on account of the superior cotton cultivated there, and all about the country. It is of course still a beginning: however, many gins and some presses are at work, and some seven hundred bales of cotton were shipped for England the last few months." Speaking of Lagos, he says: "On the 2d, we anchored off Lagos on the Slave Coast (formerly so called). We were at once impressed with the growing importance of this place by finding at anchor thirteen ships of various nations, among which were two large English steamers and a man-of-war." This is the testimony of an American Bishop to the increasing value of the Central African commerce. It is said that there are fifty or more Europeans, &c., at Lagos, and many of the houses are in English style. If this commerce can be developed, millions of dollars, worth of various manufactures will find their way to Yorube, and through it to interior nations. Hundreds of the natives of Yeruba speak English, and a large number are converts to the Christian religion. In fact, by this method, half a continent would be thrown open to commerce and civilization, and increased activity would be witnessed in all departments of American manufactures.

We have heretofore given the particulars of the case of Mr. Bowers, a citizen of Kent County, Maryland, and of the tarring and feathering to which he was subjected. Mr. Bowers, a respectable farmer, who, like many others in that county, owns no slaves and cultivates his farm with his own hands, had, it seems, made himself obnoxious to his slaveholding neighbors by his free avowal of Anti-Slavery septiments. There has been of late years considerable running away among the slaves of Kent County, and an attempt was recently made to fix upon Mr. Bowers the charge of assisting in their escape. Some negroes who had been detected in an attempt to run away were induced, by threats of punishment and promises not to sell them out of the county, to charge Mr. Bowers with furnishing them with a forged pass. Upon the strength of this statement, Mr. Bowers was indicted, but upon trial was acquitted and discharged. Thereupon the slaveholders resolved to take the law into their own hands. Some thirty of them got together, and, having masked and otherwise disguised themselves, planted themselves in ambush near Bowers's house. Bowers was enticed out at midnight, under pretense that his assistance was needed to aid a traveler whose carriage had broken down. He was seized, carried to a wood, stripped, tarred and feathered, and compelled to promise that he would leave the State. This outrage, however, did not meet the ap-

proval of all or of a majority of the inhabitants of the county. Bowers, by the aid of his wife, who, alarmed by his cries, came to his rescue, and who though in an advanced state of pregnancy, suffered herself a good deal of violence at the hands of the ruffians, was able to identify several of the number. Upon his complaint, eight of them have been bound over for trial, and, meanwhile, the affair has become the occasion of no little excitement. Nearly all the non-alaveholders take sides with Bowers, and are highly indignant against those who took part in the outrage. Several fights have occurred between the two parties, at which the Pro-Slavery men seem to have got desidedly the worst of it. One of these fights came off at Lelair, at the late celebration of the Fourth of July, on which occasion the Bowers men are stated to have knocked down some five and-twenty of their opponents, and to have run two of the tar-and-feathering men out of town. This has led to a grand mustering of the slaveholders, held at Chestertown, at which, also, numbers of slaveholders from the neighboring counties attended, called, it is stated, at the sugto take into consideration the proper measures to promote the better security of their slave property. This meeting was presided over by Judge Chambers, and was addressed by James A. Pearce, one of the Maryland United States Senators, who seems to have taken a very active part in the business. Mr. Pearce complained bitterly of the losses which the slaveholders suffer. Of late years the slaves have escaped in gangs, as many as ten or twelve going off at once, taking with them the best horses and carriages of their owners, and under circumstances which showed a preconcerted plan. Bowers was suspected and believed to have aided and abetted in these operations, and, as no legal remedy could be had against him, "some respectable citizens of "the county" took it upon them to drive him out of the State. Mr. Pearce seemed quite astonished that anybody should object to this method of procedure, or should undertake to apply a similar process of lynch law to those concerned in it. Either this spirit must be crushed, or conservative people must sell their lands to Northern men for what they

could get, and seek a home elsewhere. A series of resolutions was passed, justifying the outrage upon Bowers, and pledging the persons assembled to sustain the operators against punishment or violence. It remains, however, to be seen whether the non-slaveholders will be thus cowed.

The Courier and Enquirer grievously mistakes THE TRIBUNE in representing it as favoring the reelection of JOHN B. HASKIN to Congress on "the one idea of hostility to Slavery Extension." Just the centrary is the fact. We support Mr. Haskin because his course in Congress has proved him able, independent, honest, faithful and fearless, and because we want to encourage this breed of public men. We like Mr. Haskin's fidelity to his pledges to stand up for fair play to the Free-State men of Kansas-like it all the more, probably, because we distrusted those pledges when he made them, and urged others to discredit them-but we admire quite as strongly his conduct of the Willett's Point investigation, and his general warfare against peculation and public plunder. In short, we support him because we like the man and his ways, and behere he will continue to do his whole duty to his constituents. We believe a House composed of such men, even though most of them should be called Democrats, could not fail to save millions to the Treasury and correct many crying abuses. Party is necessary, and a good thing in its place; but there ought always to be some Members of Congress who are not the creatures of party, and act independently upon their spontaneous convictions. Mr. Haskin appears to be of this sort, and as such we support him. We ask no questions, and don't want to see him transformed, a la Buchanan, into a platform of others' fabrication.

Others will do as they see fit; we rejoice in our opportunity to vote for John B. Haskin.

The Eveniny Post has a generous and creditable tribute to the merits and services of Mr. Weed of The Albany Evening Journal, from which we ex-

"We cannot forget that Mr. Weed was the only Whig in the State who had sagacity enough to discern the necessity and the practicability of forming a Republican party out of the Free-Soil elements of the old political organizations in 1855, and political inflaence and ability enough to bring his own partisans into that combination." tract the following:

-This is more kind than just. The Republican party was "formed," so far as this State was concerned, not in 1855, but in 1854. Its first State Convention was held in Saratogs Springs, on the 16th of August in that year, and its master spirits were Preston King, Joseph Blunt, E. D. Culver, John A. King, E. F. Bullard, H. J. Raymond, &c. Mr. Weed was not of them An adjourned Convention was held at Auburn on the 26th of September, by which the Whig nominations of Myron H. Clark for Governor and H. J. Raymond for Lieut .-Governor were adopted, they having avowed their cordial sympathy with the Republican (then termed anti-Nebraska) sentiment. We believe The Frening Journal in those days discouraged the movement for a new party, exhorting its readers to cling to the Whig name and organization. In 1855, the Whig party united with or was merged in the Republican by a fusion of the two State Conventions, since which The Journal has been earnestly, influentially Republican. It is best to keep within the facts.

There are just two parties in Illinois-the Republicans, who have chosen Abraham Lincoln for their exponent and leader; and the Democrata, who rally around Senator Deuglas. The Buchanan or Lecompton concern is not a party—it is hardly a equad-it is merely a cabal. We doubt whether it has to-day as many hearty adherents as there are Federal officers and dependents in the State. Each party is careful to disclaim their sympathy or aliance. The Chicago Times, a leading Douglas or-

gan, thus spurus and defies them:

The Washington Union much mistakes the importance of its own position, and greatly overrates the pewers of Federal patronage in Illinois. There are in this State three parties—the Democracy, the Republicans, and the Danites—the latter consisting exclusively of Federal office holders, but not containing one half of those office holders. And, no matter how unpleasant the fact may be to The Washington Union, or mortifying to those persons who have used and abused the appointing power of this State, we feel it to be our duty to state that there is no danger that the Democracy of Illinois dread so much in the coming cortest, as that the Danite ticket may be withdrawn, and Cook, Lieb, Dougherty, Carpenter and Hope degan, thus spures and defies them: cottest, as that the Danite ticket may be withdrawn, and Cook, Lieb, Dougherty, Carpenter and Hope declare themselves to be Douglas men. Buch an accession to the Democracy of Illinois would be equivalent to defeat—as the association of their names with those of Mr. Buchanan has destroyed all that high degree of personal regard which the Democracy of Illinois have always evinced for the President. So the acknowledgment that these men belong to any party would prove fatal to that party. An alliance with these men, therefore, would be fatal to the Democracy of Illinois, and as long as they are left in office, we earnestly appeal to The Union to compel them to keep out of the Democratic ranks.

The St. Louis Democrat indulges in a "practical" talk with those timid good people who say they wish Slavery were banished from Missouri, but can't see how that result is to be obtained. Hear

The Democrat!

"How can it be done, both without agitation and without embarrasement! We reply that the solution flows naturally from our past history as a State, and our relation to the large migrations which are looking to the West for new homes. The census of the last five years discloses that the advent of free labor in whatever counties of Missouri it has settled has in so far banished Slavery. We have illustrated this fact so often that it is scarcely necessary to repeat it. It is instanced with remarkable clearness in this very County of St. Louis. Ten years ago half the labor performed here was done by slave hands in the field and in the factory. Now, free labor occupies all the workshops, throngs every avenue of city employment, while the largest farms in the county are harvested exclusively by white hands, and there is reason in this. Slave labor cannot stand in the presence of free labor, and the increase of the latter is marked by a corresponding decrease in the former. In Gasconade the influx of free population has reduced the number of slaves one half since 1852. In Cole County the same result has been seen to follow. Ninety-five counties show its relative disappearance in enumerating populations. Thus its presence has diminished the slave system in a large portion of the State already, and its future influence, if encouraged, upheld, legislated for, and not against, will banish it entirely from the whole State in a very few years. We thus rid ourselves of a permisons incubus upon the prosperity of our own people icous incubus upon The Democrat! estirely from the whole State in a very few years. We thus rid ourselves of a pernicious incubus upon the prosperity of our own people, while we supply the fields of industry with a ten-fold more effective force. There is to social derangement; for, substituted skilled labor, with its intelligence, its machinery and its nerve, preceded the departure of the blighting, decaying, servile system. There is no agitation, or at least there need be none; for no attack is made upon vested rights; as chelify the appliances of great movements of population are used to accomplish radical changes in our domestic economy. This is the practical working, and as we speak to practical week, we ask them to consider its worth as a State policy, relieved of the trash and nonserse and falsehood that opponents seek to throw around the whole matter."

The Chicago Tribune has a correspondent travel-

ag through Central Minnesota, who thus writes : ing through Central Minnesota, who thus writes:

"A great deal of the country through which we passed [near Anoka] is owned by parties living East; and sometimes several miles intervene between one house and another. This land was bought up some six years ago by speculators, and the consequence is that not a tenth part of it is settled and cultivated. Why do not the people memorialize Congress to pass a law that no United State lands shall be sold at public sale until at least ten years have elapsed after its survey! This system of selling large quantities of lands to men who hold it until the settlers around have made innovements and thus enhanced the value of to men who hold it until the settlers around have made improvements and thus enhanced the value of the surrounding property, is a curse to the country, and no Government professing to be democratic ought to permit such a state of things to exist, because it benefits the rich speculator at the expense of the poor

FROM DEMERARA,-The Court of Demerara has abolished the Registration tax, and the deficiency thereby occasioned in the revenue is to be made up by increased duties on articles. The bark Hopewell had come in from St. Helena with 240 Africans, part of the produce of some of the recent captures of slavers and on the 5th the screw-steamer Clarendon, from Calcutta, with 336 coolies. The latter vessel had cholers n board, and 85 coolies and two sailors died of it during the voyage. At enormous quantity of rain had alen. Fears were beginning to be entertained for the young canes, though at present the crops looked all that could be wished.

CANADA.-A resolution declaring a want of confience in the Canadian Ministry, was lost by a vote of to 47. The House was thin; but with a full House the result would probably have been the same. Several elected as Ministerialists voted with the minority. This vote settles the question of the permanent Capital at Ottawa City.

BOILER EXPLOSION-FOUR MEN KILLED .- A steam celer in a mill at White Lake, Mich., belonging to a Mr. Ferry, exploded on the 18th, almost instantly killing four men, and severely injuring several others.
One man, who was alive, had both his legs broken, besides otherwise injured. Two of the men killed were French ard employees in the mill.

RETALIATION .- The Legislature of Texas, at its ast ression, passed the following act:

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas. That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated for the use and support of the State Peni'enthery for the years 1856 and 1859: (After naming the various itsums then law makes this further provision): "For purchasing and putting up additional machinery, \$12,000-Provised, That no part of the same shall be expended in the State of Massachusetts, nor for machinery among/actured in and State."

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE S. T. TRIBURE. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 20, 1852

Our Consul will remain in Mexico, and comme. nications will be continued with the Mexican Min ister here, until some decisive policy is adopted which will depend entirely upon the future development of events. Mr. Forsyth's plan, after he had suspended diplomatic intercourse, was to encourse a revolution in favor of Lerod de Tejada, expecta-to retain his position if he was successful, and a make whatever treaty he pleased. All this he been upset by the order for his withdrawallast thing he desired or anticipated.

A considerable naval force will be ordered at San Juan, with the view of intimidating the Nice. raguans into a ratification of the Case-Yrisseri treaty, of which very indefinite hopes are now tertained here. Consequently this last card. The Transit Companies are much blamed for the rink ries which have led to this embarrasement, and strong inclination exists to discard them. Secretary Cobb is now sanguine, in consequent

of the temporary increase of customs receipt that the Treasury has passed the point of greates difficulty, and will go on swimmingly. Let his wait a few weeks. There is no encouraging news touching the rati-

fication of the treaty with New-Granada. Mesatime, ships of war are stationed at Aspinwall and Panama to keep open the transit, with instruction to send a force ashore in case of any new outbreak A pretty expensive police service it is that the as ion performs for two or three corporations.

The President will go to Bedford about the la

From Utah and the Plains. Sr. Louis, Tuesday, July 20, 188

Our Leavenworth dispatches of the 19th inst., per United States express to Beoneville, say that private dispatches from Washington state that new military posts are to be created as Big Timbers and the Cher A dispatch from St. Joseph of the 17th inst., sup

ultimo. Gen. Johnston entered Salt Lake City on the 26th ut Capt. Marcy was with the headquarters in the Cap. The Mormons had been invited to return and take

the Salt Lake mail has arrived with dates to the 20

possession of their deserted homes. Provo was still the rallying point of the Mormons. The express with orders from the War Department

for General Harney was only six miles in his rear. Grass was plenty on the route, and the Indians wen

National Convention of the Sons of

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 20, 1858.
The Grand National Convention of the Sons of Make reassembled this morning.
The chairman of the Business Committee offered a report, which was adopted, on the formation of a Cestiatory, consisting of two delegates from each long represented. The Convention then adjourned sine die

The Convention then adjourned sine die
The Consistory subsequently met and elected Dr.
A. S. Jones, of New-York, chairman.
On motion it was resolved that this select body is
hailed as the Supreme Grand Council of the Som of
Maits, of the United States, Cuba and Mexico, to as
in concert with the Supreme Grand Lodges of Europe.
The following officers were then elected:
Supreme Grand Commander-Howell Henry.
Vice Grand Commander-Curits Goold, of Mass.
Grand Commander-Curits Goold, of Mass.
Grand Conductor-Dant W. Boss, of Hillingis.
Grand Treasurer-Just T. Fisher, of Ohio.
Grand Conductor-Geo. W. Dilla, of New-York.
After the appointment of various Committees, the
Supreme Grand Council adjourned at 4 o'clock the
atternoon until the second Monday in October, to mes
in New-York City.

in New-York City.

The visiting members from Hayana, France, Esgland and Germany were then admitted to the floor, and appeared greatly interested in the proceedings.

A universal Convention of all the Lodges in the world is spoken of, and will probably take place in 1859.

Death of Col. Dunn.

Mobile papers received here say that Col. Dass, recently appointed Consul to Havana, died at his residence in Mississippi on the 12th inst. The Erie Canal.

A strong force is repairing the canal break, sadd no unfavorable accident occurs, boats will pass of Wedneeday evening. Cape of Good Hope.

Bosros, Tuesday, July 29, 1838.

A letter from Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope,
May 17, has been received in this city, stating ther a
great fire occurred at that port on the previous night.

All the finest warehouses there were destroyed, and
the amount of loss is estimated at £119,000.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADEI PHIA, Tuesday, July 20, 1838.
Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89;
Reading Railroad, 224; Morris Canal, 434; Long
Island Railroad, 114; Pennsylvania Railroad, 414. Boston Weekly Bank Statement

AN Ex-Policeman Insulting Women .- As too respectable married ladies were proceeding through Broome street, near Mulberry, about 71 o'clock is evening, William Mechan, an ex-policeman (of Fer-nando Wood's force), who is now filling the situation of coor-keeper for the Court of Common Pleas, stepped of coor-keeper for the Court of Common up to one of them and put his band upon her person up to one of them and put his band upon her person the lady and otherwise insulted her, whereupon the lady elapped his face for him, when Meehan turned ups her, struck her a violent blow, and kicked her. He companion instantly rushed forward to her assistant, when Meehan made a similarly ruffianly assault upon her, knocked her down, tore her bonnet off, her rings out, and the bracelets from her wrists. To atter soon regained her feet, pulled a pen knifs from her pocket, and cut Mechan's face with it from jest below the right eye to the chip, inflicting a frightful gash. Meeban raised a cry, when a gang of about 600 0 persons of his own stamp started after the ladies, who an as fast as possible to the office of the detective. at the Police headquarters for protection, and the rrived just in time to save themselves from being torn to pieces by the ruffishly gang. Officers Elder Stevenson, Eustace, Spicer and Pool, sallied out and succeeded in finding Mechan at the corner of Grand and Elm streets, and took him to headquarters, where Drs. Wells and Waterman, Police Surgeons, sevel up the wounds. The officers thea dispersed the large crowd which had collected around the office. All. Tuomey was soon on hand, and manifested the greatest sympathy for his unfortunate friend, Billy Mechan, and arxiety to get him home; but as no magistrate could be found, the unlucky efficial was deemed to remain in custody during the night. The ladies were likewise detained for examination, as well as for their own pro-

SUPPOSED POISONING.—The Indianopolis Sentine says that the Superintendent and family, all the teachers, and forty or fifty of the pupils of the Bind Asylum, were suddenly and singularly affected on Mostage of last week. After dinner they were attacked with sickness in the stomach, accompanied by vomilies, and in some cases, extreme prestration. Some of those who suffered thought that they could taste the retail taste caused by the poison.